**Questions 1**

Answer the following questions.

1. When and why did the English language become the global language?  
By the late 18th century, the British Empire had spread English through its colonies and geopolitical dominance. Commerce, science and technology, diplomacy, art, and formal education all contributed to English becoming the first truly global language.

2. Why is English so important for computer science profession?

Computer science majors understand that most of the Internet content and materials are in English. To fully access these resources and to collaborate with others, they will need to become proficient in reading and writing in English.

1. What were the origins of Old English?

The history of the English language really began in the 5th century with the arrival to the British Isles of three Germanic tribes: the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes, who crossed the North Sea from what today is Northern Germany. Most of the Celtic speakers were pushed west and north by the invaders - mainly into what is now Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The Angles who came to England gave birth to the language called “English”. The invading Germanic tribes spoke similar languages, which developed into what is now called Old English. Old English did not sound or look like English today and English speakers of today would have great difficulty in understanding it. Nevertheless, about half of the most commonly used words in Modern English have Old English roots.

1. What language did the German tribes bring to the English island?

The invading Germanic tribes spoke similar languages, which developed into what is now called Old English. Old English did not sound or look like English today and English speakers of today would have great difficulty in understanding it.

1. Which tribe did England get its name from?

The Angles who came to England gave birth to the language called “English”.

1. When and how did so many people all over the globe begin to speak English?

Currently, English is the first language for 375 million: speakers in the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, Canada, a few Caribbean nations and New Zealand.

1. What is Esperanto?  
   It is artificial global language Esperanto, created by Polish oculist doctor Ludwig Zamengof in 1887.

**Questions 2**

1. What parts does the UK consist of?

The UK consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

1. What’s the difference between the names GB and UK?

We use The with UK

1. Have you ever been to England?  
   No, I have never been to England.
2. Which pictures do you imagine when you think of this country?

I imagine stadiums: Wembley and Emirates in London, Old Trafford in Manchester and etc. I think England lives on football.

1. What do you know of Stonehenge?

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones. Archaeologists believe it was constructed from 3000 BC to 2000 BC.

**Questions 3**

1. When was the British’s power weakend for the first time?

The postwar period testified the collapse of the British Empire. Starting with India in 1948 all big countries of the former British Empire reached independence.

1. When and how was English Parliament formed?

In 1258 the nobles elected a council called the parliament.

Once the reign of John ended and Henry III took full control of the government,

leading peers became increasingly concerned with his style of government,

specifically his unwillingness to consult them on decisions he took, and his seeming

patronisation of his foreign relatives over his native subjects.

In 1258, seven leading barons forced Henry to swear to uphold the Provisions of

Oxford, superseded, the following year, by the Provisions of Westminster. This

effectively abolished the absolutist Anglo-Norman monarchy, giving power to a

council of fifteen barons, and providing for a thrice-yearly meeting of parliament to

monitor their performance. Parliament assembled six times between June 1258 and

April 1262, most notably at Oxford in 1258

1. Why is King Henry the 8th important historically?

Henry is best known for his six marriages, and, in particular, his efforts to have his first marriage (to Catherine of Aragon) annulled. His disagreement with Pope Clement VII on the question of such an annulment led Henry to initiate the English Reformation, separating the Church of England from papal authority. He appointed himself Supreme Head of the Church of England and dissolved convents and monasteries, for which he was excommunicated. Henry is also known as "the father of the Royal Navy," as he invested heavily in the navy, increasing its size from a few to more than 50 ships, and established the Navy Board.

1. What do you know about Queen Elizabeth the First?

She strengthened England, stimulated shipbuilding, foreign commerce and art. She patronized pirates who robbed Spanish ships coming back from America with gold. The English fleet defeated Spanish Armada.

1. What is the period of Industrial Revolution in England?

Britain has encouraged the development of a strong arms industry to supply the armed forces. and during the 1980s she became the second largest arms trader internationally. Britain still spends proportionally more on defense than other NATO members.

1. When did the saying “The Sun never sets on the British Empire” become popular?

In 1850 Great Britain had as many merchant ships as the rest of the world. Queen Victoria reign was also marked by a great expansion of the British Empire. Britain enlarged her colonies and dominions with India, Canada. Australia, New Zealand, a lot of African lands. “The sun never sets on the British Empire” became a popular saying of that time. The English way of life was seen as superior to that of other nations.

1. When did men and women get the right to take part in the political elections?

As the result of popular discontent the first trade-unions were organized and in the Labour   
Party was formed. It was only in1918 when after the end of World War 1 all men over 21 got the right to vote. Most women got this right much later in 1928.

1. How did Britain act during Word War 2?

During the Second World War Britain acted as a part of Anti-Hitler Coalition. The destruction of property was great but only 60000 people were killed during air-raids (in comparison with 27 million people loss in our country).

1. When did the British Empire collapse?

The postwar period testified the collapse of the British Empire. Starting with India in 1948 all big countries of the former British Empire reached independence. Only Bermuda, the Falklands and Gibraltar were still British. Since the disappearance of her empire and the comparative decline in her power, Britain has adjusted its world view with difficulty. As a result, the Commonwealth of Nations arose, which became the union not only of the metropolis and the "old" dominions, but also of all the states that arose within the British Empire.

1. What is the Commonwealth?

The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of members of the former British Empire. There were only 11 members in 1960, which grew to 21 by 1965.

1. Describe British foreign policy now.

Britain believes in a special relationship with the USA, which is based upon a shared

language, Anglo-Saxon culture and strong relationships between Churchill and

Roosevelt, Thatcher and Reagan, Blair and Clinton.

1. What is the UK economically now?

About 2.5 million people are unemployed. When the oil resources were discovered in the North Sea much of the oil revenue was spent on social security for the unemployed. Like in some other countries there is a gap between the earning of the rich and poor. Thesalaries of directors (so-called ‘fat cats’) are sometimes 20 times greater than average earnings at the bottoms of the companies.

1. Why do so many English people prefer to live in the province and who are commuters?

80 percent of the British people live in towns or cities. However life in London and other big cities has become too expensive. Many English people prefer to move out of big cities and move te quiet cheaper small towns. retaining their jobs in cities. They go to work and come back every day and become so-called “commuters”.

1. What are “commuters”?

However life in London and other big cities has become too expensive. Many English people prefer to move out of big cities and move te quiet cheaper small towns. retaining their jobs in cities. They go to work and come back every day and become so-called “commuters”.

**Questions 4**

1. Which political parties in the UK do you know?

Conservative and Unionist Party (Boris Jonson), Liberal Democrats (Ed Davey), Brexit Party (Nigel Farage)

1. How do elections take place?

The House of Commons has 651 seats which are occupied by Members of Parliament (MPs) who are elected by the British public in general elections which are held every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies each of which elects one Member of Parliament (MP). The party which wins the elections gets the most seats in the House of Commons and forms the Government. Its leader becomes the Prime Minister.The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker.The government party sits on the Speaker's right while on his left sit the members of the Opposition.Although Britain is called constitutional monarchy it does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws. Most legislation originates in the Commons. The Bill becomes a law when it is debated and confirmed after 3 hearings by the MPs, then debated in the Lords and finally signed by the Queen.

1. How many Chambers (Houses) are there in the British Parliament? What is the difference between them?

The House of Lords comprises about 1 200 members. The members of the House of Lords are not elected: they sit in the House because they are aristocrats who have inherited their seats from their fathers, people with titles and bishops of the Church of England. This House has no real power but acts as an advisory council for the House of Commons. The House of Lords may take a part in legislation, but it cannot permanently block a bill passed by the Commons.The House of Lords is presided over by the Lord Chancellor and is the highest court of appeal. The sessions of the Parliament are opened and closed by the Queen Elizabeth the Second.

1. Who is the head of the Government?

The government is led by the prime minister (currently Boris Johnson, since 24 July 2019), who selects all the other ministers.

1. What is a cabinet?

The PM chooses a committee of ministers called the Cabinet (about 15-25 members or ministers). This is made up of a selection of senior MPs (members of parliament) from the House of Commons and some members of the House of Lords.

1. Call any great political figures in the UK who you remember.

Boris Jonson, Theresa May

1. What is Brexit? What is Brexin?

New words appeared: Brexit and Brexin. What does Brexit mean? It is a word that has become used as a shorthand way of saying the UK leaving the EU - merging the words Britain and exit. In the same way Brexin means the UK membership in EU.

1. Do you know anything about the Scripals fake poisoning problem?

On 4 March 2018, [Sergei Skripal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sergei_Skripal), a former Russian military officer and double agent for the UK's [intelligence services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligence_services), and his daughter, Yulia Skripal, were poisoned in the city of [Salisbury](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salisbury), [England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England) with a [Novichok](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novichok) nerve agent, according to UK sources and the [Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organisation_for_the_Prohibition_of_Chemical_Weapons). After three weeks in a critical condition, Yulia regained consciousness and was able to speak; she was discharged from hospital on 9 April. Sergei was also in a critical condition until he regained consciousness one month after the attack; he was discharged on 18 May. A police officer was also taken into intensive care after attending the incident. By 22 March he had recovered enough to leave the hospital.

**Translate from Russian into English:**

Британский парламент состоит из двух палат - The British Parliament consists of two chambers

Проводить выборы - Hold elections

Выигрывать выборы - To win the election

Образовывать правительство - Form a government

Свод законов - Code of laws

Наследовать, наследники - To inherit, the heirs

Не иметь реально власти - Have no real power

Совещательный Совет - advisory Council

Принимать участие - Participate

Заблокировать законопроект - Block the bill

Высший Аппеляционный суд - supreme judicial court

Принимать политические решения - Make political decisions

Исполнительные и законодательные обязанности - Executive and legislative responsibilities

Открытие и роспуск парламента - Opening and dissolution of Parliament

Выполнение обязанностей - Performance of duties

Благосостояние - Welfare

Быть ответственным - Be responsible

Управлять страной - Run the country

**Questions 5**

1. What does the term “media” include?

The term “media” may include to the print industries (the press or newspapers and magazines) and broadcasting (cable and satellite television, radio and video). Of course these systems overlap with each other and with books, film and the Internet. They cover homes, places of business and leisure activities and their influence as we know is very powerful.

1. What do you think is the reason why British continue to buy and read newspapers in our internet age?

I think it's such a tradition among the British to get news from newspapers

1. Which categories are the British newspapers divided into?

The national press in Britain today consists of 10 daily morning papers and 9 Sunday papers. Most national newspapers used to have their bases and printing facilities in Fleet Street in central London. But many of them have now left this street and moved to other parts of the capital because of very high property rents, competition and opposition from trade unions to the introduction of new printing technology. Some editions of nationals are published in Europe and the USA. New technology meant that newspapers could be printed directly through computers and that resulted in job reductions and cuts in labour.

1. Do you know any names of the British newspapers or magazines (journals)?

The Guardian, The Independent, The Sun.

1. What are the main British radio and television channels?

Radio 1-5. BBC 1-2

1. What is the BBC service?

The BBC now has two television channels (BBC1 and BBC2). BBC1 is a mass-appeal channel with an audience share of 28 per cent. Its programmes consist of news, plays and drama series, comedy, quiz shows, variety performances, sport and documentaries. BBC2 tends to show more serious items such as news analysis and discussion, documentaries, adaptations of novels into plays and series, operas, concerts and some sport. The Labour government has approved (2001) the expansion of BBC television services by the creation of a BBC4 channel (culture and the arts) and two channels for children. These are payable by anyone who owns a television set. The BBC also generates considerable income from selling its programs abroad and from the sale of a program guide (Radio Times). books, magazines and videos. The BBC's external services, the World Service in English and 42 other languages abroad are funded by the Foreign Office. These used to have a reputation for objective news reporting and programs. News reports, documentaries and current-affairs analyses, especially animal films are generally of a high standard. The BBC also began commercially funded television programmes in 1991 by cable to Europe and by satellite links to Africa and Asia. A few programmes come from other English-speaking countries, such as the USA, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

1. What is Reuters?

In London there is also Reuters News Agency ( an international news agency) which operates in more than 200 cities and offers quick and easy access to hot news in about 200 languages.

**Questions 7**

1. At what age do British children go to school?

Compulsory schooling in England and Wales lasts 11 years, from the age of 5 to 16. Primary education takes place in infant schools (pupils aged from 5 to 7 years) and junior schools (from 8 to 11 years).

1. What types of schools exist in Britain?

Secondary and Private

1. What age do British pupils normally take exams at?

At the age of 14 or 15, in the third or fourth form of secondary school, pupils begin to choose their exam subjects. In 1988 a new public examination — the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) — was introduced for 16 years old.

1. How can they enter Universities and colleges?

Good"A" Level results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a located university. However, good exam passes alone are not enough. Unity choose their students after interviews, and competition for places at university is fierce.

1. Which types of British universities do you know?

There are 46 universities in Britain. The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge. London, Leeds, Manchester. Liverpool. Edinburgh. Southampton. Cardiff. Bristol. and Birmingham. British universities differ greatly from each other. They differ in date of foundation, size, history, tradition, general organization, methods of instruction, the way of student life. The two intellectual eyes of Britain which are frequently jointly referred to as "Oxbridge — Oxford and Cambridge universities are the most famous of Britain’s universities and date back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

1. What degrees do British students receive on leaving universities?

After three years of study university graduates can leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts(BA). Science. Engineering. Medicine, etc. Later they may continue to take the Master's Degree (MA or MSC) and then the Doctor's Degree (PhD). Research is an important feature of university work during two last stages.

Translate from Russian into English:

* Обязательное школьное образование - Compulsory schooling
* Государственные, общеобразовательные, средние школы - State, General education, and secondary schools
* Профессиональное образование - Professional education
* Оплата за учебу - Tuition fees
* Поступить в университет, закончить университет - enter and finish the University

**Questions 8**

1. When was the term "ballad" used in its present sense?

In literature and music, short, narrative poem or song usually relating a single, dramatic event.

1. What are the oldest printed fairy tales in England?

The stories had been thought to date back to the 16th and 17th Centuries. Durham University anthropologist Dr Jamie Tehrani, said Jack and the Beanstalk was rooted in a group of stories classified as The Boy Who Stole Ogre's Treasure, and could be traced back to when Eastern and Western Indo-European languages split more than 5,000 years ago. Analysis showed Beauty And The Beast and Rumpelstiltskin to be about 4,000 years old. And a folk tale called The Smith And The Devil, about a blacksmith selling his soul in a pact with the Devil in order to gain supernatural abilities, was estimated to go back 6,000 years to the Bronze Age.

1. What important information does the British folklore contain?

English folklore consists of the myths and legends of England, including the English region's mythical creatures, traditional recipes, urban legends, and folktales. English folklore takes a heavy influence from Pagan tradition, with a number of figures, legends, and creatures being adapted from the pre-Christian traditions of the region. This Pagan influence means that English folklore generally differs between regions in the country, however some myths pervade most of the country.

1. What English fairy tales and legends do you know?

Hansel And Gretel, Sleeping Beauty, Robin Hood.

1. Which English writers do you know?

Oscar Wilde, Jerome Klapka Jerome, Robert Stevenson.

1. Which English writers have you read in English?

Robert Stevenson, J.K. Rowling.

1. What do you know about UK Theater?

Britain has a long tradition of theater. It was introduced from Europe to England by the Romans. By the medieval period theatre had developed a form of early street theatre, concentrating on themes such as Saint George and the Dragon and Robin Hood. The actors travelled from town to town performing those for their audiences.

1. Have you read or seen any Shakespeare plays?

I haven’t seen any Shakespeare plays. I have read The Tragedy of Othello, The Moor of Venice.

1. Have you seen any B. Shaw's plays?

No, I haven’t

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Главная причина уникальности культуры Великобритании лежит на поверхности.

The Main reason for the uniqueness of UK culture lies on the surface.

1. Большинство английских сказок существовали только в устной форме.

Most English fairy tales existed only in oral form.

1. Сказки с одинаковыми сюжетами и героями можно обнаружить практически во всех европейских культурах.

The fairy tales with the same plots and characters can be found in almost all European cultures.

1. Баллады можно считать богатым источником информации об истории, общественной жизни, чувствах и ценностях англичан.

The ballads can be considered as a rich source of information about the history, social life, feelings and values of the English.

1. Легенды о короле Артуре начали появляться в 12 веке и, возможно, в их основе лежат предания о предводителе кельтов 5 или 6 веков, защищавшего страну от саксонского нашествия.

The Legends of king Arthur began to appear in the 12th century and may be they based on the legend of the leader of the Celts in 5 or 6 centuries, who defended the country from the Saxon invasion .

1. Самые древние баллады о Робин Гуде относятся к 15 веку. Его имя впервые упоминается в английской литературе в поэме Вильяма Лэнгланда, написанной в 1377 году, и позже в 18 веке в правительственных документах.

The oldest ballads about Robin Hood date back to the 15th century. His name is first mentioned in English literature in a poem by William Langland, written in 1377 and later in government documents in the 18th century.

1. Можно с уверенностью сказать, что Робин Гуд действительно был похож на человека, описанного в старинных балладах.

It is safe to say that Robin Hood really looked like the man described in the old ballads.

1. Великий шотландский поэт Роберт Бернс любил свою родину, своих соотечственников и писал в основном о них.

The Great Scottish poet Robert loved his homeland, his countrymen and wrote mainly about them.

1. В 1718 году, когда английскому писателю Даниэлю Дефо было уже около 60 лет, он встретил моряка, который пробыл много лет один на необитаемом острове около Чили.

In 1718, when the English writer Daniel Dafoe was about 60 years old, he met a sailor who had spent many years alone on a desert island near Chile.

1. Необычные приключения моряка Селкирка захватили его воображение, и Дэфо написал историю человека, потерпевшего кораблекрушение. Он выбрал остров в другой части мира и создал вымышленный образ своего героя Робинзона Крузо.

The unusual adventures of the sailor Selkirk captured his imagination, and Dafoe wrote the story of a shipwrecked man. He chose 60 years, he met a sailor who spent many years alone on a desert island near Chile.

1. Мастерство журналиста позволило Дэфо создать очень правдивую и увлекательную историю. Книга имела грандиозный успех. Читатели поверили в реальность описанного.

The skill of the journalist allowed Defo to create a very true and fascinating story. The book was a huge success. Readers believed in the reality of what was described.

**Questions 9**

1. Why did the English settles of the Virginia Company call their rst permanent location as New England?

In 1607 Virginia Company landed 144 men near the mouth of the James River for permanent settlement. The English pictured the new land of America as New England — a region not very much different from old England. The Virginia Company resembled English joint-stock companies of Africa and Asia, but the small Jamestown colony proved to be economic “white elephant” for investors and a nightmare for many of its inhabitants. The location was low, swampy, covered with trees full of malaria mosquitoes.

1. Who were the very first colonist in North America?

Christophor Calambus

1. What were the major events of the first period of the England colonization of North America?

The British colonization of the Americas is the history of the establishment of control, settlement, and decolonization of the continents of the Americas by England, Scotland and (after 1707) Great Britain. Colonization efforts began in the 16th century with failed attempts by England to establish permanent colonies in North America. The first permanent British colony was established in Jamestown, Virginia in 1607. Over the next several centuries more colonies were established in North America, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. Though most British colonies in the Americas eventually gained independence, some colonies have opted to remain under Britain's jurisdiction as British Overseas Territories.

1. Why were some immigrants indentured for a term of service?

The next group of the immigrants to the New World consisted of the English puritans who disagreed with the English Church and fled from persecution at home to Holland. In July 1620 a group of 102 so-called pilgrims sailed on the ship “Mayflower” to North America with the hope to set up a colony and find there civil and religious freedom. After a long Trans - Atlantic crossing the pilgrims landed ina place now called Province Town and started building one of the first permanent Massachusetts’s villages called New Plymouth. The group was badly prepared for the existence in the New World. Many of the pilgrims were weakened by the journey, had little skill in hunting and fishing and survived through the following winter only thanks to the help of the neighboring Indians. The first religious group was followed by a thousand other English Puritans who came to Massachusetts Bay and founded some communities in the place where now is Boston. Like the Pilgrims.

1. How did New Amsterdam turn into New York?

In 1664 King Charles II gave a large area of Manhattan Island to his brother Duke of York and New Amsterdam was turned into New York in honor of this duke. English settlements spread to the north, west, and south, populating the gap between New England and other British settlements.

1. What was the colonists' policy towards the Indians?

In books and later in Westerns the Indians were always portrayed as “the hair-raising baddies”. The phrase “the only good Indian is a dead Indian” was generally used. The means of violence were varied and included not only mass extermination, but also bounty-hunting (scalping for profit), massacre of women and children, the assassination of Indian kings and leaders, the forced relocation of peoples. By the end of the 18-th century some Indian tribes had been exterminated. The others had been forced to accept so-called “the peace terms” according to which they ceded a substantial part of their territory to the whites and moved to reservations, not suitable for farming and that’s why not needed by white settlers Afro-Americans.

1. How did Africans get into America?

The development of American colonization was dramatically influenced by two most important aspects: the relationships of Europeans and Native Americans and the importation of Africans into North America.

1. Why did the colonists need Black slaves?

To work on the new lands, to produce large-scale products of tobacco and cotton black slaves were captured in Africa and brought to America.

1. What happened to the Black slaves, if they escaped but later were captured?

Black slaves were considered to be the property of their masters and were bought and sold like farm animals. They often came from different tribes and did not even speak the same languages. Enslaved into a hostile and strange culture, they had to fully obey their masters or else they would be beaten or killed. Most of them worked on tobacco or cotton plantations, others worked as domestic servants, cooking, cleaning, and caring for the master’s family. It was illegal to teach a slave reading and writing. The children of the slaves automatically became the property of the master. Sometimes family members were sold to different owners and never saw each other again.

1. Who were so-called "conductors"?

The escape route, called the Underground Railroad, was a network of hiding places and people called “conductors” who led slaves north to freedom. The journey was long and extremely difficult. During the day, slaves hid in caves or in barns belonging to anti-slavery white farmers. At night, they were taken to the next hiding place. Only a few slaves ever reached the promised land of Canada.

**Questions 10**

1. What was the main reason of British-French war?

The war was followed the general idea that the independence of Britain's North American colonies would be good for France and bad for Britain, and furthermore that French attempts to recover parts of New France would be detrimental to that cause.

1. What consequences had the victory of Britain on the relations between American colonies and their mother country?

The British Prime Minister George Granville was determined to make the American colonies realize their obligations to the Empire. He introduced a series of new financial programs for America. The Currency Act of 1764 extended an earlier edict against making colonial money legal. A New Sugar Act puta duty on the goods shipped to the colonies. Besides sugar taxes were put upon silk and wine. In 1765 Stamp Act laid taxes on all printed items such as paper, licenses, newspapers, playing cards and even college diplomas. To show that the tax had been paid, a stamp seller put a stamp on the paper. The Quartering Act (1765) demanded colonials to furnish shelter and provisions for the English troops.

1. What series of British actions led to the American war for independence?

In 1774 the First Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia. Delegates wrote to King George asking to reopen Boston Harbor. American lawyers Thomas Jefferson and James Wilson worked out the rights of Americans and their own legislation. King George did not answer the letter and sent more warships to America. American patriots called on Americans to take up arms to defend their rights. In April, 1775 the British regulars at Lexington and Concord (near Boston) were met by armed American volunteers (so-called militia). This proclaimed the beginning of American War for Independence.

1. What role did "The Boston Massacre" and the Boston "Tea Party" play in the revolutionary movement?

After “The Boston massacre” when the uproar in America reached Britain, the British Parliament canceled all the duties except the tea tax, but most basic sources of discontent remained. The Americans felt angry upon the presence of unnecessary troops, the English courts and customs officers. After “Tea Party” the British closed the port of Boston until the cost of the lost tea was paid for New British officials were appointed in American colonies, and many more British troops were stationed there.

1. What was the main idea of the "Declaration of Independence" drafted by Thomas Jefferson?

On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence from the British rule. This famous document drafted by Thomas Jefferson maintained that all men were created equal and proclaimed their rights for life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. The Declaration of Independence was signed in so-called Independence Hall on the wall of which there is still the famous Liberty Bell, which told the people outside about the historical decisions.

1. How did the revolutionary events develop after the "Declaration of Independence" had been adopted?

The war for Independence lasted for six years and was hard to win. In Great Britain at that time there lived 9 million people, in the American colonies — less than 3 million, 20 percent of which were slaves. Britain had the world’s greatest navy and a strong army. The rag-tag groups of irregulars seemed no match for England’s military might. Americans had only an ill trained militia and no navy. Yet they had one great advantage — they were fighting at home and for freedom. The colonial militia’s successes around Boston in the spring 1775 contributed to the American myth that British regulars were less effective than the colonials’ volunteers. At the same time the British government and its generals made the fatal mistake of underestimating Washington’s army seriously. As the war progressed, discipline and experience appeared and though the colonists lost many battles, they learned that they could be beaten but they could not be subdued. Besides France seeking the revenge to Britain had secretly provided assistance to the rebellious colonies, dispensing goods and finances through a trading company headed by French author Pierre Caron de Beaumarchais. After the decisive victory of the colonial army at Yorktown in 1781 the British finally laid down their arms. In 1783 the ultimate peace treaty was signed in

1. Which great advantage did American militia have over British soldiers?

They were fighting at home and for freedom

1. What were the very first steps of Philadelphia Convention after the decisive victory of the American colonial army?

It established a legislature of two Houses, the House of Representatives in which the places were assigned according to the population and filled by popular vote, and the Senate where every state was to send two members appointed by state. Centralized executive power was to be effected by Federal Government headed by a President with wide jurisdiction over home and foreign affairs.

1. When was the very first president of the USA elected?

George Washington was unanimously elected the first President of the United States of America.

Find English equivalent to the Russian ones:

* Основные события – The main events
* Начало войны – The beginning of war
* Одержать победу – To win
* Подавить восстание – To put down an insurrection
* Облагать налогами – To tax
* Приостановить деятельность законодательного органа – To suspend the legislature
* Отменить пошлины – To abolish duties
* Осуществить план – To carry out of plan
* Провести карательные меры – To carry out a punitive measures
* Созвать конгресс – To convene a Congress
* Провести в жизнь закон – To enforce the law
* Прекратить наступательные операции – To cease offensive operations
* Предоставить безоговорочную независимость – To grant unconditional independence

**Questions 11**

1. What was the situation with Indians and black slaves in the USA after the War for Independence?

The situation with the Native Americans and black slaves was getting even more complex. Following the American Revolution a number of Northern states abolished slavery. However although many northerners opposed slavery, most of them rejected immediate efforts to cancel it. Age-old prejudices against “blacks” prevented the “white” Americans from considering them as their equals and very many Americans still believed that blacks were basically inferior to whites.

1. Were Indians and Blacks really granted the Civil rights?

No.

1. Why did the abolition issue become particularly stressful in 1850?

In 1850 California became the thirty-first American state. The Civil War While the nation was growing and developing. The situation with the Native Americans and black slaves was getting even more complex. Following the American Revolution a number of Northern states abolished slavery. However although many northerners opposed slavery, most of them rejected immediate efforts to cancel it.

1. How did the southerners regard slavery?

When the machine cleaning cotton of its seeds was invented in 1793, the productivity of slave-labor in cotton-growing increased by 50 times and slavery became to be regarded as the main economics in many Southern states. In 1820 by the Missouri Compromise Act slavery was allowed south of 36 parallel but not north of it. The new Republican Party, which was organized in 1854, with Abraham Lincoln as one of its chief founders, demanded that slavery be kept within old boundaries set out in 1820.

1. How did the secession process develop?

A few days after A. Lincoln’s election the South Carolina convention voted for secession. Soon six other southern states Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas followed the lead. In February the congress of seceded states formed the Confederate States of America and announced slavery as the corner - stone of their constitution.

1. What was Abraham Lincoln attitude to slavery?

Abraham Lincoln was convinced that America could not be divided on the question of slavery and said “A home divided against it cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently, half slave, half free”.

1. How did the Civil War start and how long did it last?

A few days after A. Lincoln’s election the South Carolina convention voted for secession. Soon six other southern states Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas followed the lead. In February the congress of seceded states formed the Confederate States of America and announced slavery as the corner - stone of their constitution. In April 1861 the civil war between the North and the South began.

From 12 of April 1861 to 13 of May 1865

1. Were the black slaves fully liberated after the Civil War?

But in reality the Northern efforts brought only few serious changes in the status of black people Throughout the post-Civil War Reconstruction era, in an effort to restore white supremacy in the South after the emancipation of slaves, the ruling white majority began to classify anyone considered to have “one drop” of “black blood, to be “black” The laws did not guarantee any social rights of the Blacks. They did not require redistribution of land or wealth in the South. Without land and property black freedmen again became dependent on white landowners and worked for them as tenants. Harsh labor-contract laws, imprisonment for minor crimes, work under deplorable conditions for coal, lumber, or railroad-building corporations left most blacks in situation slightly improved from slavery. The political rights of Black people were not secured either.

1. What instruments were designed by Southern whites to terrorize blacks?

8 point.

1. What were the activities of the K. K. K.?

In 1869 the racist organization Ku-Klux-Klan was organized. Blacks were not allowed to go to the polls, beaten, or murdered. The Klan’s purpose was not only keeping e slavery but also openly political and social. Klansmen also attacked white philanthropists and schoolteachers who openly showed their support of the Black people. None who helped to raise the status of the blacks was safe.

1. Why did black Americans fail to achieve real equality during the term of reconstruction?

8 point.

**Questions 12**

1. What three main branches in the federal government of the US divided into?

The federal government has three parts. They are the Executive, (President and about 5,000,000 workers) Legislative (Senate and House of Representatives) and Judicial (Supreme Court and lower Courts).

1. What principle forms the basis of the US constitution?

Basic principles which form the basis of the U.S. Constitution:

* + popular sovereignty
  + limited government
  + separation of powers
  + checks and balances
  + judicial review

1. What way has the original text of the constitution been changed in?

It has been repeatedly amended (26 times)

1. What is the difference between Republicans and Democrats?

The US Constitution says nothing about political parties, but over time the US has developed a two-party system: the Democratic and Republican parties. Other small parties do not play any important role in national politics. The president-day Democratic Party was founded in 1828 representing Southern planters. The Republican Party founded in 1854 by Abraham Lincoln, united industrial and trade bourgeoisie from North States.

1. What is the procedure for electing delegates to national Conventions?

All American citizen, (18 years of age), may take part in elections. Before the elections the Americans must register. There are 50 different registration laws in the U.S (one set for each state). Legislators (Senators and Congressmen) are elected from geographical districts directly by the voters

1. What are the functions of the houses in Congress?

The USA Congress has the power to make laws, but the President may veto any act of Congress. Congress, in its turn, can override a veto by a two-thirds vote in each house. Congress can also refuse to provide funds requested by the President.

1. How does a Bill become a law?

It must be passed by both Houses and signed by President. If President disapproves the bill, he vetoes it and sends it back to Congress. To overcome President’s veto the bill must get a two-thirds majority in each chamber.

1. What is lobbying and how is its existence officially justified?

It is the act of lawfully attempting to influence the actions, policies, or decisions of government officials, most often legislators or members of regulatory agencies. Lobbying, which usually involves direct, face-to-face contact, is done by many types of people, associations and organized groups, including individuals in the private sector, corporations, fellow legislators or government officials, or advocacy groups (interest groups).

1. How is the US president elected?

All American citizen, (18 years of age), may take part in elections. Before the elections the Americans must register. There are 50 different registration laws in the U.S (one set for each state). Legislators (Senators and Congressmen) are elected from geographical districts directly by the voters.

1. What is "The Cabinet"?

The Cabinet is an advisory body made up of the heads of the 15 executive departments.

1. What is the US president responsible for?

The President can appoint important officials of his administration, but they must be approved by the Senate. The courts have the power to determine the constitutionality of all acts of Congress and of presidential actions, and to strike down those they find unconstitutional.

1. What is the main instrument of the federal judiciary?

The judiciary, especially the Supreme Court, makes sure that laws are constitutional. The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices.

1. What is the attitude of many Americans to their politicians?

They support or criticized them.

1. What are the responsibilities of State Governments?

State responsibilities include schools, hospitals, conservation and environment, roads, railways and public transport, public works, agriculture and fishing, industrial relations, community services, sport and recreation, consumer affairs, police, prisons and emergency services.

1. What do you know of 2020 Presidential election?

The 2020 United States presidential election was the 59th quadrennial presidential election, held nominally on Tuesday, November 3, 2020. The Democratic ticket of former Vice President Joe Biden and U.S. Senator Kamala Harris defeated the Republican ticket of incumbent President Donald Trump and Vice President Mike Pence. Trump became the first U.S. president since 1992 and the eleventh incumbent in the country's history to fail to win re-election to a second term, and Biden won the largest share of the popular vote against an incumbent since 1932. The election saw the highest voter turnout since 1900, with Biden and Trump each receiving more than 70 million votes, surpassing Barack Obama's record of 69.5 million votes from 2008. With more than 79 million votes and counting, Biden received the most votes ever cast for a candidate in a U.S. presidential election. The votes of the Electoral College for president and vice president are scheduled to be formally cast by the presidential electors on December 14, 2020, and officially counted by Congress on January 6, 2021.

Trump secured the Republican nomination without viable opposition, while Biden secured the Democratic nomination over his closest rival, Senator Bernie Sanders, in a competitive primary that featured the largest field of presidential candidates for any political party in the modern era of American politics. Biden's running mate, Senator Harris from California, is the first African-American, first Asian-American, and third female vice presidential nominee on a major party ticket. Central issues of the election included: the public health and economic impacts of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic; civil unrest in reaction to the killing of George Floyd and others; the U.S. Supreme Court following the death of Ruth Bader Ginsburg and confirmation of Amy Coney Barrett; and expansion vs. reduction of the Affordable Care Act.

The election saw a record number of ballots cast early and by mail due to the ongoing pandemic. As a result of the large number of mail-in ballots, some swing states saw delays in vote counting and reporting; this led to major news outlets delaying their projection of Biden and Harris as the winners until November 7, four days after the election. Major media networks project a state for a candidate once there is high mathematical confidence that the outstanding vote would be unlikely to prevent the projected winner from ultimately winning that state. Vote counting continues in several states. During the campaign, on election night, and after the Democrats were declared winners, Trump and numerous Republicans made false and unsubstantiated claims in an attempt to delegitimize and subvert the election. Officials in all 50 states have stated that there is no evidence of systematic fraud or irregularities in their state. Federal agencies overseeing election security say it was "the most secure in American history".

Biden and Harris are scheduled to be inaugurated on January 20, 2021. As of November 21, Trump has not conceded and has falsely declared himself to be the winner, filing multiple legal challenges disputing the results of the election in multiple states, most of which have been dropped or dismissed by various courts.

Find the English words and phrases corresponding to the Russian equivalents:

* Национальная конвенция – National Convention
* Общие выборы – General election
* Привлекательность (кандидата) – Attractiveness (candidate)
* Оказывать давление – Exert pressure
* Первичные выборы – Primary elections
* Получить подавляющее большинство голосов – Get an overwhelming majority of votes
* Группа, отстаивающая чьи-либо интересы – A group advocating for someone’s interests
* Положить конец правонарушителям – Put an end to wrongdoing
* На самом низком уровне (движения) – At the lowest level (of the movement)
* Баллотироваться на пост президента от какой-либо партии – Run for President from any party
* Достичь компромисса – Reach a compromise
* Выдвигать кандидата – Nominate a candidate
* Голосовать за кандидатов от разных партий на различные должности – Vote for candidates from different parties for different positions
* Платить членский взносы – Pay membership fees electoral
* Коллегия выборщиков – Electoral college
* Оказываться давление – Exert pressure
* Проводить подготовительную пропагандистскую работу перед обсуждением какого-либо законопроекта – Carry out the preparatory propaganda work before discussing any project

**Questions 13**

1. What factors have contributed to the USA becoming the leading economic nation?

This growth was due to factors including a pro-business political climate; a burst of inventions such as the telephone, the electric light, and the automobile; the availability of vast natural resources; a growing population; and improved production methods, including the division of production into discrete steps, each performed by a separate worker.

1. What role did tycoons play in American society?

They invented the American Supereconomy.

1. Why were measures taken to control big business?

For example, they made time regulation of working hours and pay of incorporate fees.

1. What were the main causes of the Great Depression?

It began after the stock market crash of October 1929, which sent Wall Street into a panic and wiped out millions of investors. Over the next several years, consumer spending and investment dropped, causing steep declines in industrial output and employment as failing companies laid off workers.

1. Why were the World Wars so beneficial for the USA?

Because the USA war production became six times greater than the military output before the war. The overall effect of the war was a positive one for the economy in general and the business community in particular.

1. What were the main reasons of the "witch-hunt" of the 50s in the 20th century?

Due to the terrible propaganda American establishment started to see communist plots everywhere. An ambitious and unscrupulous politician McCarthy tried to use these fears to win fame for himself. He started the campaign that came into American history with the name a “Witch Hunt” — a search for people he could blame for supposed threats to the United States.

1. Franklin Roosevelt and his role in American history.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was in his second term as governor of New York when he was elected as the nation’s 32nd president in 1932. With the country mired in the depths of the Great Depression, Roosevelt immediately acted to restore public confidence, proclaiming a bank holiday and speaking directly to the public in a series of radio broadcasts or “fireside chats.” His ambitious slate of New Deal programs and reforms redefined the role of the federal government in the lives of Americans. Reelected by comfortable margins in 1936, 1940 and 1944, FDR led the United States from isolationism to victory over Nazi Germany and its allies in World War II. He spearheaded the successful wartime alliance between Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States and helped lay the groundwork for the post-war peace organization that would become the United Nations. The only American president in history to be elected four times, Roosevelt died in office in April 1945.

1. John Kennedy and his peaceful initiatives.

On March 1, 1961, President John F. Kennedy issues Executive Order #10924, establishing the Peace Corps as a new agency within the Department of State. The same day, he sent a message to Congress asking for permanent funding for the agency, which would send trained American men and women to foreign nations to assist in development efforts. The Peace Corps captured the imagination of the U.S. public, and during the week after its creation thousands of letters poured into Washington from young Americans hoping to volunteer. The immediate precursor of the Peace Corps–the Point Four Youth Corps–was proposed by Representative Henry Reuss of Wisconsin in the late 1950s. Senator Kennedy learned of the Reuss proposal during his 1960 presidential campaign and, sensing growing public enthusiasm for the idea, decided to add it to his platform. In early October 1960, he sent a message to the Young Democrats that called for the establishment of a “Youth Peace Corps,” and on October 14 he first publicly spoke of the Peace Corps idea at an early morning speech at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

Translate the words and phrases from Russian into English:

* Тихая заводь – A quiet backwater
* Трущобы – A slum
* Воздействовать на - Influence
* Проводить закон – Enforce the law
* Профсоюз – Trade Union
* Произведенные мощности – Production capacity
* Конвейер – Conveyor belt
* Недостаточные мощности – Insufficient consumption
* Акции (2) – Promotions (2)
* Головорез - Thug
* Разрушительная депрессия – Devasting depression
* Калека - Cripple
* Быть обеспокоенным – Be concerned
* Объединяться в профсоюзы – To join in trade unions
* Проводить акции – To hold protest
* Призыв на военную службу – Call for military service
* Работать в полную силу – To work in full force
* Подоходный налог – Income tax
* Нормировать - Ration
* Сдаться - Surrender
* Заслуга - Merit
* Политика переселения – Relocation policy
* Проложить путь – Pave the way
* Священник – Priest
* Подавать в суд на кого-либо – Sue someone
* Разрядка напряженности – Defuse tension
* Компенсация - Compensation
* Возмещение - Refund

**Questions 14**

1. What were the aims of early institutions of higher learning?

Millions of immigrants coming to America often tied their hopes for a better life to a good education for themselves and, most importantly, for their children. They view the education as a way as a fundamental part of the American Dream. In the whole American society there has always been the belief, that the more schooling a person has, the more material success he or she will achieve in the future. Already in 1636 more than a hundred years before American independence several Cambridge graduates founded in the Massachusetts Colony the first college, called after the name of Harvard.

1. Did American colleges duplicate their British counterparts in all aspects?

Yes, American colleges tried to duplicate the English ones.

1. List the changes that took place in the American system of higher education in 19th century.

The mid-nineteenth century saw the foundation of private school known as the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) (1861).

In 1862, Congress passed a law, which provided states with federal lands to be used for higher education, especially for the establishment of agricultural so-called “cow” and mechanical colleges(two years of study). By 1900 there were almost a thousand institutions of higher education in the U.S.A. Among them were law and medical “schools” and hundreds of small, two or four-year liberal arts colleges. There were many so-called institutions of higher learning, which emphasized everything from the training of teachers to the pulling of teeth. One of them, Oberlin College in Ohio, was the first to admit women on an equal basis with men in 1837.

1. What does the word "school" mean as applied to an element of an American university?

It is such a department, where professors teach their students for bachelor’s or master’s degrees.

1. At what time were women rst admitted to American universities?

It happened in 1837, when Oberlin College in Ohio was opened. It was the first to admit women on an equal basis with men.

1. Is public education in the USA centralized?

The divisions or stages in these schools are elementary, junior high school or middle school, and high school. Schooling is divided into twelve academic levels or grades. There are also pre-school classes called kindergarten. Before this they may attend nursery school or a day care center. Elementary school usually covers grades five, six or seven. Middle school or junior high school is from grades seven to nine or seven to eight. The last concluding three or four grades form high school.

1. Is there a unified system of education in the USA?

No. It has different levels.

1. At what age do children begin to attend school in the USA?

Generally, most children must start school when they are either five or six years old.

1. What is an elementary school in the USA?

It is a primary school which is the main point of delivery of primary education in the United States, for children between the ages of 6–11 and coming between pre-kindergarten and secondary education.

1. What is a high school in the USA?

A secondary school describes an institution that provides secondary education and also usually includes the building where this takes place. Some secondary schools provide both lower secondary education (age 12 to 15) and upper secondary education (age 15 to 18) levels 2 and 3 of the ISCED scale, but these can also be provided in separate schools, as in the American middle and high school system. In the UK, elite public schools typically admit pupils between the ages of 13 and 18. UK state schools accommodate pupils between the ages of 11 and 18.

1. What is the theoretical basis of the great amount of time allotted to extracurricular activities?

When they have enough of these, they can go further. The apostle of American school education is considered to be John Dewey. This philosopher and educator believed that conveying factual information to students is secondary and the main aim is to teach them thinking and skills, which they will use in the future.

1. What kind of personality do they try to develop in American school-students?

They want their students to be thinking, kind and creativity people.

1. Is there a national system if higher education?

There is no clear definition of the term "institution of Higher education". Any educational organizations offering further training after leaving high school and combining various professional schools types of teachers training colleges, nurse courses, police, mechanics, etc. may with equal probability be referred to as "College", "School", "Institute" or even "University". Programmers in them are adapted to serve local needs. These institutions of higher education offer two-year programs beyond the secondary school level.

1. How can an American school-leaver enter a higher educational institution?

He need to send an admission.

1. What are the entrance standarts and admission policies at American universities and Colleges?

Student need to finish his school, pass the exams. Some of universities can demand some cost of education.

1. Where is competitive admission more common: at public (state) or private colleges and Universities?

In public colleges, because many students send their admissions to this place because of more open opportunities and cost.

1. When is the dropout rating the highest?

I think, the highest dropout rating is in the most popular educational places. Because these places need very smart students with high level of knowledge and motivation.

1. What are the two levels of the American universities?

There are bachelor and master degrees.

1. What is "majoring"?

This is a separate branch of science, technology, skill or art in which specialists work.

1. What are the American advanced degrees?

There are master’s and PHD.

1. How does one obtain the Master's degree?

Student need to get bachelor’s degree and then send admission to the master’s degree. And then after studying several years of education he get a degree.

1. Which of these degrees is actually a research degree?

I think, that master’s degree, however, considered to be a research degree, but rather preparation for the PhD.

1. How does one get the PhD degree?

The research doctorate (PhD) is the highest degree in the American graduate school. Candidates usually follow a program of studies concentrated in one of the major fields of knowledge. They are normally required to demonstrate reading proficiency in at least two foreign languages. After a student has satisfactorily completed his course work and met his foreign language requirements, he must take a comprehensive examination to demonstrate a general knowledge of his field. It may be oral or written or both, and is evaluated by a special committee to determine whether he is prepared to undertake his dissertation (it is usually the preliminary, or qualifying, examination). The final period of predoctoral study is given over largely to the preparation of the dissertation (this may require several years to finish). A final examination is required at most universities after the dissertation and other requirements for the degree have been completed.

1. What do the words "college" and "school" mean?

The world “college” refers either to an independent institution offering undergraduate education or to a part of a university. The “school” is the first stage of education.

Translate Russian words and phrases into English:

* Основной принцип – Basic principle
* Образование - Education
* Общее образование – General education
* Децентрализация образования – Decentralization of education
* Детский сад - Kindergarten
* Начальная школа – Primary school
* Средняя школа – Secondary school
* Класс - Class
* Оценка - Assessment
* Система образования – Educational system
* Программа обучения - Curriculum
* Учебный год – Academic year
* Домашнее задание - Homework
* Каникулы - Vacation
* Учащийся - Student
* Основные предметы – Basic subjects
* Бесплатное обучение – Free education
* Частная школа – Private school
* Плата за обучение – Tuition fees
* Внеклассная деятельность – Extracurricular activities
* Окончить школу – Graduate school
* Училище - College
* Требования при поступлении в университет – University admission requirements
* Общественные науки – Social sciences
* Точные науки – Exact sciences
* Предметы гуманитарного цикла – Humanities subjects
* Ректор университета – University rector
* Декан - Dean
* Заведующий кафедрой – Head of Department
* Отсев учащихся – Dropout rate
* Разделение учащихся по способностям – Division of students by ability
* Студент первого года обучения, второго, третьего – First-year, second-year, third-year student
* Студент-отличник – Excellent student
* Окончить университет – Graduate from University
* Ученые степени – Academic degrees

**Questions 15**

1. What are the similar and different features in the work of the US National Academy of sciences and the Russian one?

I think that the US National Academy of Sciences differs from the Russian one in that the American one has a more diverse scientific community. Since scientists from all over the world work there. And they are similar in that they cooperate together in such fields as medicine, biology, space research.

1. Which non-profit scientific institution do you know in the USA? What is "Think Tanks"?

The oldest non-profit organizations are the Mellon, Bettel, and Rockefeller foundations. A special place in this group of non-profit the Federal research centers within KAMO. This is a specialized research center that provides an independent expert assessment of the quality and methods of execution of various research projects. The Corporation conducts preliminary investigations, and advises artists in the course of the project. It is often referred to as the" brain center" or "thought tank".

Scientific organizations nicknamed as “Think Tanks” or “Brain Factories” were organized. The largest of the “Think tanks” is the RAND Corporation (Research and Development) which employs a lot of prominent scholars: mathematicians, chemists, physicists, social scientists, computer experts and others.

1. Which role did the World Wars play in the development of American science?

The challenges of World War | had a far-reaching effect on the development not only economy but also science in the USA. Like education, the US scientific establishments have always been serious responses to society’s practical needs. Scientific research began to play a major role in many universities where the larger industries established research laboratories.

1. What part did the US universities occupy in the development of research?

Universities conduct research not only in their laboratories, but also in laboratories belonging to different government departments. Thanks to the cooperation of University research with industry there is the rapid growth of scientific and industrial complexes. The most important among them are: the Cambridge-Boston, Princeton, San Francisco and Houston. Big science research is funded not only by the Federal government and private enterprises, but also by some international organizations, e.g. UNESCO. A considerable part of the money comes from the Pentagon, which remains the biggest supporter of new technologies and developments.

1. Which names of American Nobel prize winners do you know? Do you know any Russians among them?

Абрикосов Алексей Алексеевич, Bob Dylan

1. What do you know about NASA activities?

The Apollo program is a NASA manned space flight program, adopted in 1961 to carry out the first manned landing on the Moon and completed in 1975.

Artemis is NASA's manned space program to return humans to the moon by 2024.

1. Tell about the space age in the USA and Russia. Give the examples of space cooperation of our two countries.

Experimental flight Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, ASTP of the Soviet spacecraft Soyuz-19 and the American spacecraft Apollo. The program was approved on May 24, 1972 by an agreement between the USSR and the USA on cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. The main objectives of the program were:

* testing the elements of the rendezvous system in orbit;
* testing of active-passive docking assemblies;
* verification of technology and equipment for the transition of astronauts from ship to ship;
* accumulation of experience in carrying out joint flights of spacecraft of the USSR and the USA.

**Questions 16**

1. How can the Indian contribution to American English be traced?

Indian languages gave the colonists a lot of such words and thousands of geographical names all over the USA. The names Palmyra, Washington, Alabama, Alaska, Chicago. Idaho, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Manhattan (island of hills) and many others are of the Indian origin. Such words as canoe, moccasin, wigwam, toboggan, tomahawk, Squaw, raccoon, opossum, skunk, moose, caribou, totem, etc. were also borrowed from the Indians.

Besides the Indian influences, American English reflects the other non-English cultures, which the colonists and frontier men met in their conquest of the continent. As we know, in the expansion of their territory, the English-speaking colonists came into contact with the French and Spanish. Some of the borrowings from these languages proved to be very productive in American English. Words like liaison, rendezvous, silhouette, prairie, chowder and rapids came from French. Creole, mulatto, canyon, ranch, sombrero, rodeo, mosquito, lasso pizza, dominoes are of Italian origin.

1. What kind of words did the English settlers borrow from other languages?

Words like liaison, rendezvous, silhouette, prairie, chowder and rapids came from French. Creole, mulatto, canyon, ranch, sombrero, rodeo, mosquito, lasso pizza, dominoes are of Italian origin.

Among the widely used words of the Dutch origin are Yankee, boss, roster, cookie, Santa Claus.

The words of German origin found their way into the American vocabulary as well: frankfurter, hamburger, semester, seminar are among them. The black slaves from Africa brought to North America not only their culture, songs and music but also words: jazz, hippie are probably African in origin.

The names Palmyra, Washington, Alabama, Alaska, Chicago. Idaho, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Manhattan (island of hills) and many others are of the Indian origin. Such words as canoe, moccasin, wigwam, toboggan, tomahawk, Squaw, raccoon, opossum, skunk, moose, caribou, totem, etc. were also borrowed from the Indians.

1. When was the phrase "the American language" used for the first time?

English predominated in the colonies even by the end of the 17th century's first massive immigration of non-English speakers from Europe and Africa, and firsthand descriptions of a fairly uniform American English became common after the mid-18th century.

Noah Webster’s Language Reforms the most famous of all American dictionary-makers, Noah Webster was as influential in the history of American English as George Washington in the American Revolution. From his Dissertations on the English Language in 1789 to his great monument of 1828, an American Dictionary of the English Language (referred to simply as “Webster’s’). his work was the real landmark in American language history.

1. What importance did the founders of American nation attach to the power of the language?

“save our native tongue from the clamor of pedantry”

1. Who was the first to think of reforming the chaotic English spelling?

Noah Webster

1. What measures were suggested to promote American English?

Benjamin Franklin, who founded the first free public library in the USA, was also interested in the reform of the English language. In 1768, he published a paper entitled “A Scheme for a New Alphabet and a Reformed Mode of Spelling”. His ideas were not adopted, but made a profound influence on further US linguists. One of the first to publish the Grammar book in New York was Lindley Murray (1745-1826), the author of “English Grammar, Adapted to the Different Classes of Learners”.

1. What was the aim of this political action?

After the Revolution the problem of having a national language acquired great political significance .The extent to which the English language became a political problem is illustrated by the curious procession, in New York on July 23, 1788, which coincided with the ratification of the new American Constitution. An association of young men, called the Philological Society, carried the coat of arms and a book inscribed “Federal Language”, emphasizing the strong desire of many Americans to break with the classical British English. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson made the first attempts to renovate the English language. Jefferson was fascinated by words and liked to invent the new ones. ‘Belittle” was one of his most famous, much laughed at in London at his time.

1. Why is Webster called the champion of American English?

His name became synonymous with the word “dictionary”, and his works on linguistics had an enormous influence on American standards of spelling and writing. By including thousands of technical and scientific terms, Webster laid the groundwork for modern lexicography and very many dictionaries published in the USA still bear his name.

1. What did Webster do to develop American English?

In 1806, Webster published his first Dictionary, the next step in his program to standardize the American language The following year, at the age of 43, Webster began writing an expanded and comprehensive dictionary, “4m American Dictionary of the English Language", which took him twenty-seven years to complete. To supplement the etymology ofthe words, Webster learned twenty-six languages, including old Anglo-Saxon and Sanskrit.

He completed his two-volume Dictionary after returning from European tour and published it in 1828, when he was already 70. His book contained seventy thousand words and became the culmination of Webster’s efforts on Americanization of the English language. The dictionary was not sold well at Webster’s lifetime and to bring out his second edition Webster had to mortgage his house. In 1843. a few days after he had completed his second edition, Noah Webster died in debt and poverty. Though not all Webster’s ventures were recognized at his time, his contribution in the creation of American language is hard to overestimate.

Give British equivalents to the American words:

* gasoline – petrol
* truck – lorry
* sidewalk – pavement
* line – boundary
* vacation – holiday
* trunk (of a car) – boot
* hood (of a car) – bonnet
* a cab – taxi
* freeway – motorway
* round trip – in both directions
* a railway car – railway carriage
* an engineer (on train) – locomotive driver
* an eraser – rubber
* a closet – wardrobe
* drapers – manufactory
* faucet – tap
* a yard – garden
* cookie – biscuit
* candy – sweet
* garbage – bin
* intersection – crossroads
* a living room – lounge
* a long-distance bus – intercity bus
* blue-chip investments – huge company investments
* call loan – credit
* stocks – equities
* to fix a meeting – make appointment
* government bonds – treasury bonds